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Annual Report

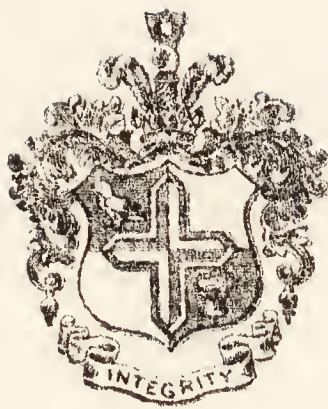
OF THE

*Medical Officer
of Health*



1963

**BOROUGH OF
DUKINFIELD**



BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1963



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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963

Chairman:

Councillor E.S. Jones.

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor Mrs.F.M. Murphy.

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. Cook.)

Alderman Andrew
Alderman Johnson
Alderman King
Alderman Shaw
Alderman Turner

Councillor Mrs. Andrew
Councillor Bowker
Councillor Denyer
Councillor Gossan
Councillor Hall

Councillor Howard
Councillor Kirk
Councillor Moss
Councillor Ollerenshaw
Councillor Parry
Councillor Richardson
Councillor Sanders
Councillor Mrs. Senior
Councillor Taylor
Councillor White
Councillor Woolley

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Ian G. Rowbotham, M.A.P.H.I.

Christopher A. White, M.A.P.H.I.
(from March 1963)

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Jack Kenworthy

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS:

Miss E. Heaton and Mrs. V. Fahey

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
NAVY
DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1900
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Dukinfield.

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my sixteenth annual report on the work of the Public Health Department.

The year was remarkable for a decline in the incidence of the infectious diseases. In particular, only one case of tuberculosis was notified and the incidence of whooping cough, scarlet fever and dysentery was also extremely low. In the light of the present outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen may I comment on the fact that of recent years dysentery has been responsible for a quite high proportion of the infectious diseases and for its control, reliance has to be placed on high standards of personal hygiene. I realise that to emphasise the importance of this in preventing the spread of gastro intestinal conditions is to repeat what is already known. It is however, quite amazing how quickly the general public forget simple principles and as a result how near we are to major epidemics such as occurred in Aberdeen.

The death rate of 14.64 per thousand is much lower than 1962 but is still higher than the national average. The birth rate, however, showed a healthier trend and increased to 16.34 from 15.79 in 1962.

The work of slum clearance, smoke control and meat inspection continues to occupy the time of the staff, as will be apparent from Mr. Handley's contribution to this report. This work has not been made any easier by the changes in the regulations brought about by the shortage of soft coke which has meant a completely new review in one of the areas and which has not only doubled the work but has also led to some misunderstanding on the part of the public concerned.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Committee and staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is largely rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The industries of the town, like many similar towns in the northwest of the country, have become more varied since the last war and cotton is no longer the main industry. These are, principally, engineering, boiler-making and rope manufacturing, in addition to cotton. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area, following slum clearance in that part of the town. There is, in addition, a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type, such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials, and these smaller industries are gradually replacing those which occupied large buildings. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the large cotton mills now used for other purposes and the growth of smaller industries in the Tudor Estate and Tame Valley Areas.

The home conditions of the borough's inhabitants continued to improve during the year and 130 families were removed from unfit premises into modern up-to-date houses in the higher parts of the town. In all, 3 Clearance Areas were declared which included 85 houses and 105 were represented as individually unfit. We are now half way through the five year programme you considered and approved in 1961. Most of the properties involved in this programme have had some bearing on producing redevelopment problems in the Globe Square, Town Centre and Town Lane areas. These are being tackled by the redevelopment Committee which is helped by the advice of Professor D. Harper, but there is an inevitable delay between the official representation by me and the erection of the new buildings. Undue extension of this latent period does, however, lead to hardship particularly in the case of shopkeepers and the creation of desolate houses and areas which are an eyesore to the town. I would appeal for as little delay as possible from the legal and planning point of view if we are to create an active, interested and satisfied population.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1961 Census.....	17,316
Population, 1963 (Registrar General's estimates).....	17,340
Area in Acres.....	1,723
Rateable Value (Year ended 31st Mar.1963).....	£179,570
Rate Poundage (Year ended 31st Mar.1963).....	21/-
Number of deaths.....	233
Crude Death Rate per thousand population.....	13.43
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population.....	14.64
Number of live births.....	260
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	14.99
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	16.34
Number of still births.....	9
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births.....	33.45
Still Birth Rate per thousand population.....	00.05
Number of infant deaths.....	4
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births.....	15.38
Legitimate infant deaths.....	4
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births.....	16.25
Illegitimate infant deaths.....	NIL
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births.....	NIL
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).....	3
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births..	11.53
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week).....	2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per thousand live births...	7.69
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births.	40.88
Illegitimate live births.....	14.00
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births).....	5.38%
Number of maternal deaths.....	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births.....	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths.....	1.09
Comparability factor - Births.....	1.09

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OR MORTALITY
DURING THE YEAR 1963

	England and Wales	DUKINFIELD
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	18.2	16.34
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	20.9	15.38
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live & still births	17.3	33.45
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	12.2	14.64
<u>Neo-natal I.M. Rate</u> per thousand related live births	14.2	11.53

BIRTHS

The live birth rate in 1963 was higher than the previous year, 16.34 compared with 15.79 per thousand population. This is still much below the national birth rate of 18.2 per thousand. Of the total live births 130 were male and 130 female.

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1963

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07	14.51	81.2
1936- 1940	13.87	14.47	57.74
1941- 1945	13.99	17.5	53.72
1946- 1950	13.75	17.28	41.29
1951- 1955	13.12	13.43	27.50
1956- 1960	15.26	13.19	19.52
1961	16.16	16.01	10.75
1962	17.58	15.79	18.18
1963	14.64	16.34	15.38

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1963.

TABLE III
INFANT MORTALITY RATES
PER THOUSAND RELATED LIVE BIRTHS

Area	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	20.9
Dukinfield	15.38

TABLE IV
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Prematurity	5 hours	Girl
Cerebral Haemorrhage	22 hours	Boy
Hyponephrosis, renal valves	3 weeks	Boy
Meningocele and hydrocephalus	9 months	Boy

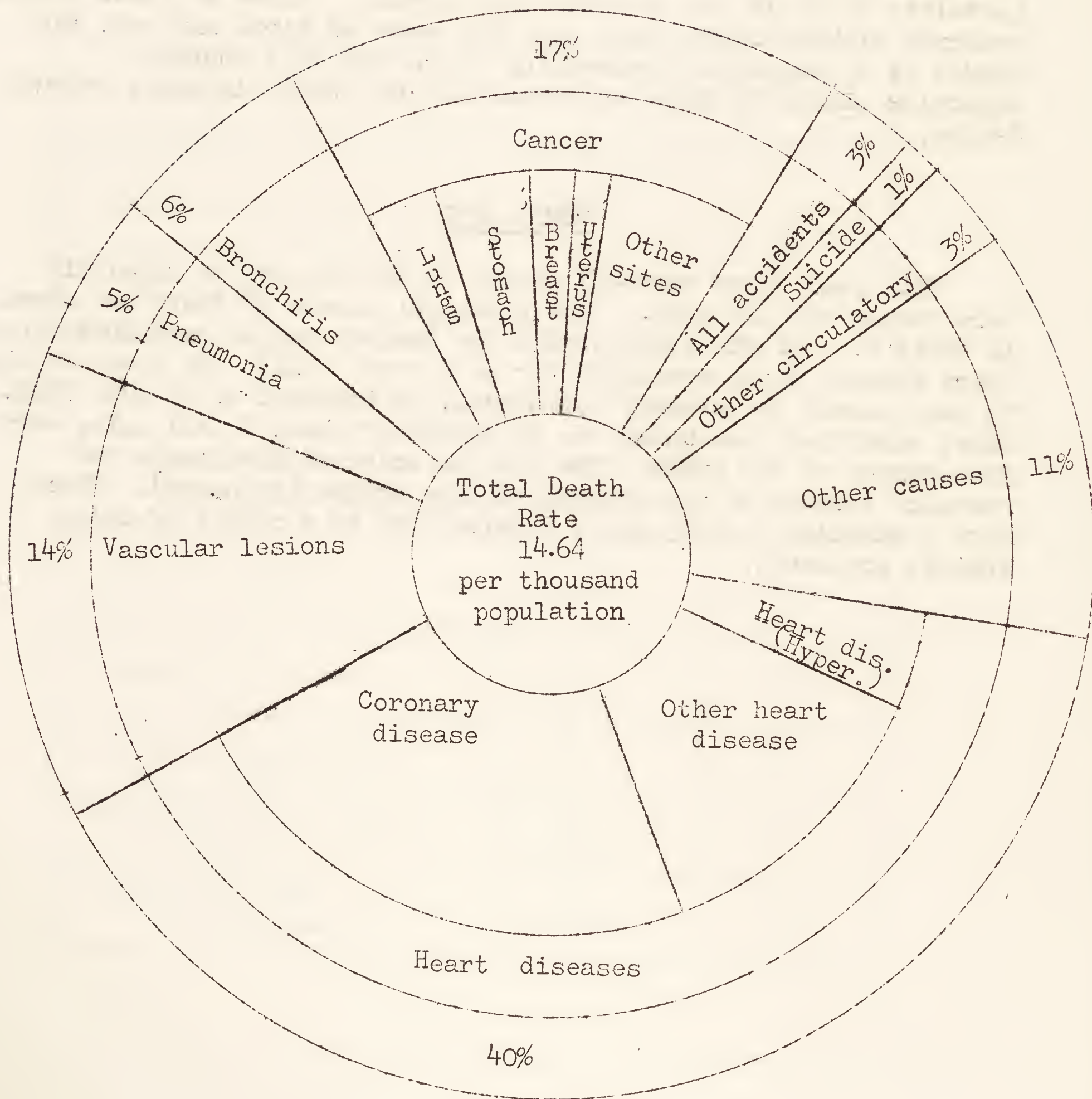
INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were only 4 infant deaths in the town in 1963, giving a mortality of 15.38 per thousand live births. Three of these deaths occurred within either hours or a few weeks of birth and one, the result of a congenital abnormality at the end of 9 months. Infection played no part, as far as one can judge, in these infant deaths.

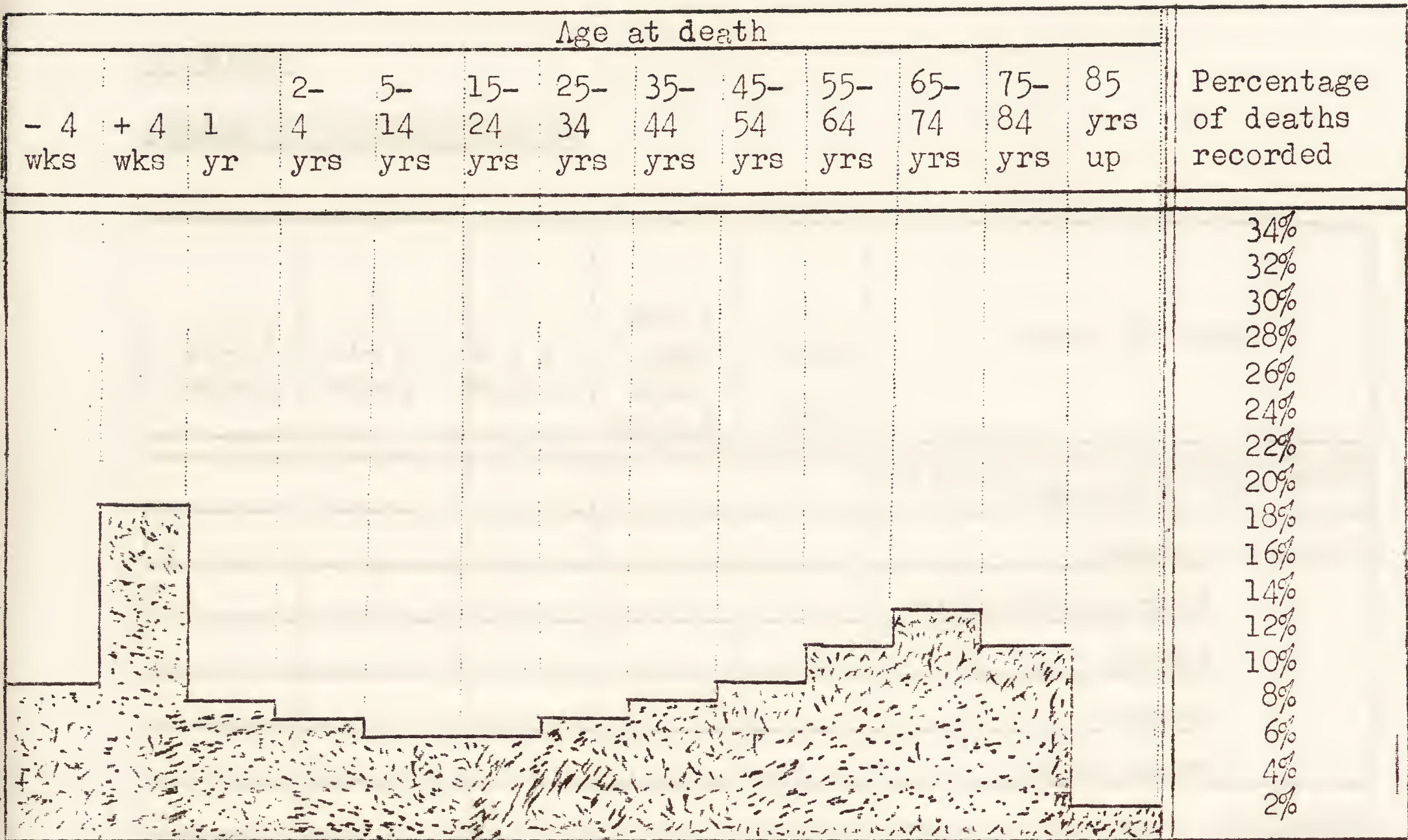
DEATH RATE

This year there were 233 deaths in the Borough of which 119 were female and 114 male. The principal causes of death are shown in Table V. Of the total deaths the largest single contributor was heart disease which accounted for 98 victims (42%). Of these deaths, 55 were caused by coronary thrombosis, an increase of 18 over 1962. Chest conditions accounted for 35 deaths of which 7, all male, were from cancer of the lungs. The next in order of importance was vascular lesions of the central nervous system (34 cases). There were 2 suicides in 1963 and 4 females died as a result of motor vehicle accidents.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
(Percentage of total deaths)



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1911 - 1915



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1963

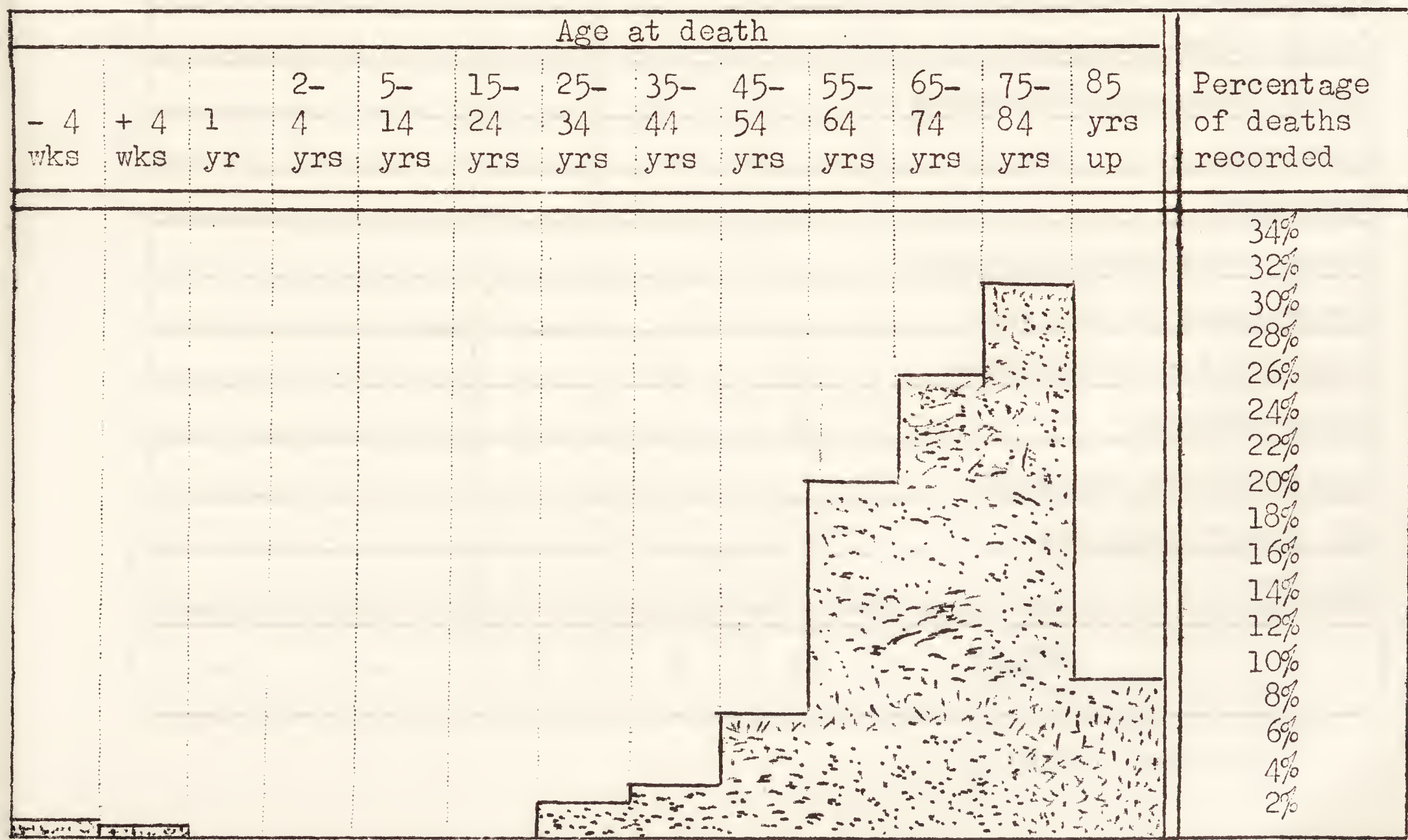


TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of death	Under 4 weeks	4 wks and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 -14 years	15-24 years
Other infective & parasitic diseases					
Cancer: stomach					
lung and bronchus					
breast					
uterus					
other sites					
Diabetes					
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.					
Coronary diseases					
Hypertensive heart disease					
Other heart diseases					
Other circulatory diseases					
Pneumonia					
Bronchitis					
Other respiratory diseases					
Hyperplasia of prostate					
Congenital malformations	1	1			
Other diseases	2				
Motor vehicle accidents					
All other accidents					
Suicide					
TOTAL:	3	1	-	-	-

TABLE V

ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years up	M	F
		1				-	1
1			2	1	6	7	3
		1	2	3	1	7	-
		1		1	2	-	4
	1			1	1	-	3
	1	1	4	5	4	10	5
	1					-	1
		1	7	7	19	14	20
	2	6	13	19	15	31	24
			1	2	4	2	5
	1		4	9	16	13	17
			1	2	3	3	3
			3	2	7	5	7
		2	6	4	2	10	4
			1	1		2	-
				1		1	-
						1	1
1		1	3	2	11	5	15
1		1		1	1	-	4
2					1	2	1
		1			1	1	1
5	6	16	47	61	94	114	119
						233	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For the second successive year there was a fall in the incidence of infectious diseases in the Borough. In all, 151 cases were notified, compared with 180 in 1962 and these were almost entirely made up of measles which claimed 147 victims. We were fortunate in that there was no major outbreak of dysentery in the town, one case only being notified and the incidence of the other traditional scourges of child population either failed to make an appearance or did so with so little disturbance to the individual that notification was not considered necessary by the practitioners.

I would again draw your attention to Table VI which demonstrates the declining incidence of whooping cough notifications.

TABLE VI

Year	<u>Whooping Cough</u> Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13
1961	4
1962	2
1963	1

TABLE VII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AGE	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1 year						9									9
1 & 2 years					1	39					1				41
3 & 4 years			1			37									38
5 - 9 years						59									59
10-14 years						2									2
15-24 years						1				1					2
25-44 years															
45-64 years															
65 years up															
TOTAL	-	-	1	-	1	147	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	151

TUBERCULOSIS

This condition over the past few years has been rather like the weather - inconsistent, with good years and bad years alternating. This year I am delighted to be able to report a good year - only one case (and that non-pulmonary) was notified. There were no deaths from tuberculosis and the number of cases on the register fell from 117 to 99. A very satisfactory year indeed.

TABLE VIII

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES DURING THE YEAR 1963

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications	-	1
Deaths	-	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.63	82	17

TABLE IX
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1944	6	8	6	1
1945	13	7	3	-
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-
1959	9	-	2	-
1960	3	1	2	-
1961	10	4	1	1
1962	22	2	2	-
1963	-	-	1	-

TABLE X

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs up	TOTAL
1944					4		1	2		1		8
1945				2	1			1	3			7
1946						1	1		2			4
1947				3	2	1		1				7
1948				5		4						9
1949				1	1	1	2	3				8
1950				1	1							2
1951							2		3			5
1952					1				2			3
1953					1	2						3
1954							1	1	1			3
1955							1	1				2
1956					1					1		2
1957							1					1
1958								1				1
1959												-
1960							1					1
1961								3	1			4
1962							1	1				2
1963												-
TOTAL	-	-	-	12	12	9	11	14	12	2	-	72

TABLE XI

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs up	TOTAL
1944					1							1
1945												-
1946			1	1								2
1947		1		1								2
1948		1						1				2
1949				1								1
1950							1					1
1951							1					1
1952						1						1
1953												-
1954												-
1955						1						1
1956							1					1
1957												-
1958												-
1959												-
1960												-
1961								1				1
1962												-
1963												-
TOTAL	-	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	14

TABLE XIIHOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.63
V.G. (Corpn.)	34	52
V.G. (Other)	7	7
Good	21	17
Fairly Good	15	11
Fair	6	4
Poor	9	7
Bad	6	
Institution	1	1

HOUSING

I am once again indebted to Mr. K. Wensley the Housing Manager for compiling and supplying Table XIII. This year, 208 families were re-housed, compared with 236 in 1962 and of these, 130 were from properties condemned by the Committee either as individually unfit or included in Clearance Areas. It was only found necessary to re-house one family because of tuberculosis and 22 for other medical reasons.

It will be noted from this that it is as a result of action by this committee that most of the re-housings have taken place, a very strong point in favour of a close and friendly liaison between the departments and you as a Committee with the Housing Committee.

The slum clearance position at the end of the year and how you are dealing with the problem is demonstrated in Tables XIV and XV. You will note that of the original programme of 1,277 unfit houses, you have dealt with 769, that is 60%. This does not mean that all of this 60% have been demolished - if not demolished the houses or areas have been condemned by you and declared unfit - the necessary preliminary in the long process of legal action which terminates in the re-housing of the tenant and the destruction of the house itself.

As properties are dealt with scars, some large, some small, are left to spoil parts of the town, scars which will only be removed by new buildings and modern development.

The survey which will lead to a further report on the up to date position of unfit houses and which I mentioned in my last Annual Report is still not complete but I can assure you that we are pursuing this as vigorously as time and staff permit. When complete it is hoped that a picture will develop which will be the basis for slum clearance and re-housing over the next thirty years.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Post war houses	Pre war houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	TOTAL
Exchange to better class house				-
Relief of overcrowding				-
Insufficient bed- room accommodation	24	2		26
Tuberculosis in family	1			1
Other medical reasons	3	3	16	22
Closing and Demolition Orders	22	7	29	58
Clearance Areas	33	11	28	72
Exchange to smaller house			7	7
Mutual Exchange	12	8	2	22
Shop Maisonettes				-
Staff				-
TOTAL	95	31	82	208

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Individual houses represented		C L E A R A N C E A R E A S			
Year	Number	Title of Area	Date Declared	Date of confirmation by Minister	No. of unfit houses in Area
1945 1949	67				
1950 1954	75				
1955	49				
1956	40				
1957	57				
1958	119				
1959	21	Dain St./Oxford Rd.(No.1)	4.5.59	13.12.59	9
		George St./Peel St.	12.10.59	17. 8.60	54
1960	36	George St./Wellington St.	8. 2.60	22.12.60	60
1961	28	Queen St/Wharf St.	13. 2.61	11.10.62	56
		Old Hall Street	13.11.61	5. 9.62	14
1962	37	Ogden Square No.1	9. 5.62	20. 5.63	2
		Astley Street No.1	12.11.62	25.11.63	24
		Globe Square	12.11.62	25.11.63	8
		Astley Street No.2	10.12.62		44
1963	105	Oxford Road (No.2)	8. 7.63		8
		Oxford Road (No.3)	8. 7. 63		27
		Oxford Road (No.4)	8. 7. 63		50

SLUM CLEARANCE SUMMARY AS AT 31.12.1963

Group	Dealt with as individually unfit houses	Houses in Slum Clearance Areas (excluding those previously condemned as individually unfit)		Total houses dealt with from original slum clearance programme	Number of houses remaining in scheme for action		Total in original slum clearance programme (as amended)
		In Areas which have been confirmed	In Areas declared but not confirmed		In next 2 years	In next 3-12 years	
A	209	102	31	342	32	-	374
B	97	89	38	224	151	-	375
C	70	3	66	139	-	213	352
D	41	-	23	64	-	112	176
TOTAL	417	194	158	769	183	325	1,277
					508		
Other houses condemned	58	17	29	104			
		Total dealt with since March, 1955		873			

WATER SUPPLIES

I am once again indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1963.

Mr. Whitson who, I understand, retires this year, has always been helpful and co-operative towards this department. His ability and knowledge have been a big asset, qualities which were particularly evident in times of drought and during the severe winter of 1962/3. I would like to pay a personal tribute to him on his retirement which will, I hope, be a happy one and blessed with good health.

- "
1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.
 2. Bacteriological examination of piped supplies:

<u>Type of water</u>	<u>Samples taken and Result</u>	
Filtered water taken directly after filtration.	19	18 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	93	92 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfactory
Raw... ..	2	2 Satisfactory
Chemical analysis		See report on page 25

3. Plumbo Solvency Sodium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.

4. No form of contamination has presented itself.

5. Population supplied from public water mains:

(a) direct to houses	17,340
(b) by means of standpipes	none"

MILK SAMPLING

The County Medical Officer continues to arrange for the frequent testing of milk samples in this area and the results which are forwarded to me are summarised in the table below. Once again, there were eight samples that failed the methylene blue test but these were followed up and improved on later sampling.

TABLE XVI

Type of milk	Number taken	Satisfactory	Failed
Tuberculin tested	25	17	8
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	50	50	—
Pasteurised	46	46	—
Sterilised	89	89	—

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Two samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year, and both were placed in Grade 1.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year, I have examined 43 employees to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of superannuation or sickness pay schemes. Of these 7 failed to reach the required standard.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Final preparations were made during 1963 for approval of plans and tenders and at the time of writing this report the erection of the new baths is well under way on land in the area of Blocksages Playing Fields.

SEWERAGE

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate, and because of this it is not considered necessary to introduce any new schemes at the present time.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1963 will be found in a later section of this report.

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system. The study is divided into two main parts: a theoretical analysis and an experimental evaluation.

Theoretical Analysis

The theoretical analysis is based on the assumption that the system is a linear system. The analysis is performed using the Laplace transform, which allows us to convert the differential equations governing the system into algebraic equations. The results of the analysis show that the system is stable and that the proposed system improves the performance of the system.

Experimental Evaluation

The experimental evaluation is performed using a computer simulation. The simulation is based on the same assumptions as the theoretical analysis. The results of the simulation show that the proposed system improves the performance of the system, as measured by the system's response time and its ability to handle a large number of requests.

Conclusion

The results of the study show that the proposed system improves the performance of the system. The study is limited by the assumptions made in the theoretical analysis and the simulation. Further research is needed to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system in a more realistic environment.

References

- [1] J. K. S. et al., "The effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system," *Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, vol. 120, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1998.
- [2] J. K. S. et al., "The effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system," *Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, vol. 120, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1998.

Appendix

The appendix contains the detailed mathematical derivations of the results presented in the main text. The derivations are based on the same assumptions as the theoretical analysis and the simulation. The results of the derivations show that the proposed system improves the performance of the system, as measured by the system's response time and its ability to handle a large number of requests.

Bibliography

- [1] J. K. S. et al., "The effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system," *Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, vol. 120, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1998.
- [2] J. K. S. et al., "The effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system," *Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, vol. 120, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1998.

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year 1963

---oOo---

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, DUKINFIELD

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my second Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors within the Borough of Dukinfield.

As you are well aware, the year started with a tremendous storm which caused much damage, the most serious of which was that to a block of 6 houses which were so seriously damaged that the occupants had to be re-housed immediately, and the block demolished. The weather which followed the storm was the worst in living memory and lasted 3 months. During this period, the Department was inundated with requests for help, of all kinds. We loaned out new dustbins to householders temporarily without piped water supplies. The men on refuse collection struggled on, often under appalling difficulties. Complaints of frozen water pipes and drainage systems were commonplace and the staff of the Department was severely taxed in keeping up with the requests for help. The storm on New Year's Eve had damaged many roofs and chimney stacks but because of the icy conditions, repairs could not be effected for several months. We served many notices on owners for repairs of this nature but little work was done until the Spring. The aftermath of the winter was to be seen everywhere but dangerous walls, dangerous pavements, broken drains and burst water supply pipes were the commonest defects.

During the year, a large number of houses were dealt with for slum clearance. Details will be found in the Medical Officer's portion of the Report.

Two Public Enquiries were held in respect of proposed Compulsory Purchase Orders, and one Public Enquiry was held in respect of a Smoke Control Order. All three Orders were subsequently confirmed, one with minor modification.

In addition to enquiries about slum clearance and public health matters generally, we are often asked for help and advice on matters not strictly within our province as a Health Department. These problems have not usually an easy answer and much time is spent by your staff in listening patiently and trying to give a helpful answer.

You appointed another Public Health Inspector (Mr.C.A.White) to assist with the extra work created by new legislation, slum clearance, smoke control etc. Mr. I.G. Rowbotham successfully completed the Smoke Inspector's Diploma Course and Mr. J. Kenworthy, the pupil Public Health Inspector, passed the Intermediate Examination for the Public Health Inspector's Diploma.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Health Committee for their suggestions and assistance during the year, and my staff for their loyal service during a difficult period.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. HANDLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Public Health

Aged persons.. .. .	22
Water Supply	1
Schools	4
Drainage.. .. .	418
Public Conveniences	22
Waste Water Closet conversions	362
Plans - inspection of sites	123
Stables and piggeries	7
Farms	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	101
Places of entertainment	4
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	74
Shops Act	129
Pet Animals Act	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	27
Noise Abatement Act	13
Factories Acts - factories with power	79
factories without power	2
outworkers	14
workplaces	4
bakehouses	51
Clean Air Act - smoke observations	23
investigations for Smoke Control Area	526
miscellaneous visits	31
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	24
Cheshire County Council Act - hairdressers and barbers	41
Rent Act	3

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	63
Journeys to Laboratory	7

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Contd.)

Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	305
Public Health Act: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	765
Public Health Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	230
Housing Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	361
Housing Act: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	24
Housing Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	26
Housing Act: overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	1
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises primary visits						65
Miscellaneous housing visits	..	..	..	..	..	220
Demolition sites	..	..	..	..	..	71

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	447
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Restaurants and snack bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fishmongers and poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Sweet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Ice Cream sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hawker's Cart	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TOTAL VISITS: 4,857

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	732
b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purpose.....	789
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	277
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
	(i) individually unfit	105
	(ii) in clearance areas.....	85
b.	Number of unfit dwellinghouses demolished.....	169
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.....	275
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied...	277
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
	(i) by owners.....	60
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners.....	14

SLUM CLEARANCE

It will be seen from Table XIV that the work of slum clearance has been speeded up during the year so that 3 areas and 105 individually unfit houses were represented by the Medical Officer of Health following inspection of the houses by the Public Health Inspectors. It is now very gratifying to see 3 large open spaces in the town which were once covered by old, insanitary houses which discouraged all efforts to keep them clean.

It is hoped that the near future will see the erection on these sites of houses and other premises which will improve the area and enhance the reputation of the Borough for re-housing.

As I remarked last year, re-housing people from houses dealt with as individually unfit houses can cause aggravation to persons living in houses included in Clearance Areas as the latter procedure is long and cumbersome and causes a longer wait for re-housing.

NUISANCES

Premises inspected upon complaint of public health nuisances increased during the year. Where nuisances were found to exist the use of informal action, either by personal calls, telephone messages, letters or informal notices resulted in the abatement of most of the nuisance. In some cases, it was necessary to take statutory action but in no instance was it necessary to have recourse to court action during the year. We receive many complaints which refer to private nuisances - we assist in these cases if possible by giving advice to the person concerned as to how to obtain redress elsewhere.

RENT ACT 1957

No Certificates of Disrepair were issued during the year. One application was received but an Undertaking was given by the Landlord who carried out the work. It has been found that the Rent Act is having an effect upon the service of notices under the Public Health Act. Some landlords have been threatening tenants with eviction if a Notice is received in respect of a decontrolled house. The Inspectors now warn tenants of this possible effect, before serving notices but it seems unfair that these tenants (who are often paying a high rent for quite an ordinary house with few amenities) are subject to this threat from certain Landlords. The tenants have no recourse to any legislation to protect them.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS

It is pleasing to report that the number of waste water closets is now dropping steadily as the result of the Council's policy of using their compulsory powers under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936. It is hoped that by the end of 1964 the vast majority of the waste water closets in Dukinfield will have been dealt with, other than those in slum clearance houses and a few in houses where an internal fresh water closet has been installed without the removal of the external waste water closet. This latter group will be dealt with in 1965.

Year	Number of waste water closets converted	
	By private owners	By local authority
1955	15	
1956	18	
1957	42	
1958	42	
1959	66	
1960	91	
1961	40	
1962	47	6
1963	16	123

EARTH AND PAIL CLOSETS

Although the Council has offered a grant of £20 towards the conversion of these closets, no one has taken up this offer.

DRAINAGE

The Department has one drainman/rodent operator who drives the van which is a great asset to the Department. This employee's duties consist of cleansing the public conveniences, releasing blocked house drains, disinfestation and disinfection of premises and the cleansing of the public mortuary.

The policy of the Department, when blocked house drains, gullies and water closets are reported, is for the drainman/rodent operator to try to release the blockage by plunging it. This is a free service. However, if the drains cannot be released by plunging, notices are served under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Acts on the owners to open, cleanse and repair the drain where necessary.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

The disinfestation and disinfection of house property is given as a free service but a charge is made for business premises. It would appear that there has been an increase in the number of verminous premises dealt with but we find that vermin can still be controlled by the use of D.D.T., Gammexane, L.V.D. and Pybuthrin, if these preparations are used on an interchangeable system. The mist-producing apparatus has proved highly successful for disinfestation purposes. One case of insect infestation reported during the year was of red mites and the premises were sprayed. It would appear that this was partially successful and only the destruction of all the foliage in the front garden will eliminate these insect pests. As the people concerned are old age pensioners this seems to be rather drastic action for them to have to undertake but this matter does not come within the purview of the Department.

Disinfectant and D.D.T. preparations are sold at a nominal cost at the office, but old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free, upon the production of pension books.

Number of rooms disinfected - infectious disease.....	14
Number of rooms disinfested - verminous premises.....	51
Number of blocked house W.Cs released.....	520
Number of blocked house gullies released.....	610
Number of blocked house drains released.....	1,100

CLEAN AIR

Progress is being made in the provision of cleaner air within the Borough but during the year the department's work has been bedevilled because of a change of policy by the Gas Industry. Gas coke, which was the mainstay of all clean air zones will soon be in short supply. Local authorities were not given any warning of this and a situation exploded upon us which resulted in a delay. A Ministry Enquiry into the availability of smokeless fuels culminated in a report about supplies. Various memos. were sent out by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government the main one of which advised local authorities on the new grants which could be given. Unfortunately it seems to be easier to put these things on paper than to apply them in practice. Freedom of choice of appliances is very nice in principle but, for estimating purposes, does one take the highest cost of replacement, because in the period of time taken between inspection and the zone coming into operation, people will have altered their opinions and the estimate may be nothing like the actual cost of the appliance installed. More people are going in for piped supplies of fuel.

I feel a simpler method of calculating grant could be arrived at by a method similar to the Standard Grant for the improvement of houses where a set figure is given for specific work carried out. In this area, basic figures have been agreed by the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee on Clean Air to try to standardise the amount of grant given by each authority in these areas.

I might add that I commend the people in houses which are not in Smoke Control Areas but who, nevertheless, have put in modern appliances such as gas, electric, oil, central heating and traditional hard and soft coke fires and are contributing to the clean air of the town generally. I personally feel that the local authority should be given power to pay grants to these people as this action would considerably speed up the provision of cleaner air.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

Area	Date Declared	Operative Date	Houses in Area at Date of Declaration	Acreage
Yew Tree Lane (No.1)	14.11.60	1.9.61	—*	41.06
Matley (No.2)	14.8.61	1.7.62	4*	8.575
Sandy Lane (No.3)	14.8.61	1.7.62	—*	3.85
Clarendon Fields (No.4)	12.11.62	1.7.64	240	42.71
Hough Hill (No.5)	12.11.62	1.10.63	29*	562.21
Nicholson Square (No.6)	in course of inspection			42.93
Dewsnap (No.7)	in course of inspection			284.51

* Development Areas

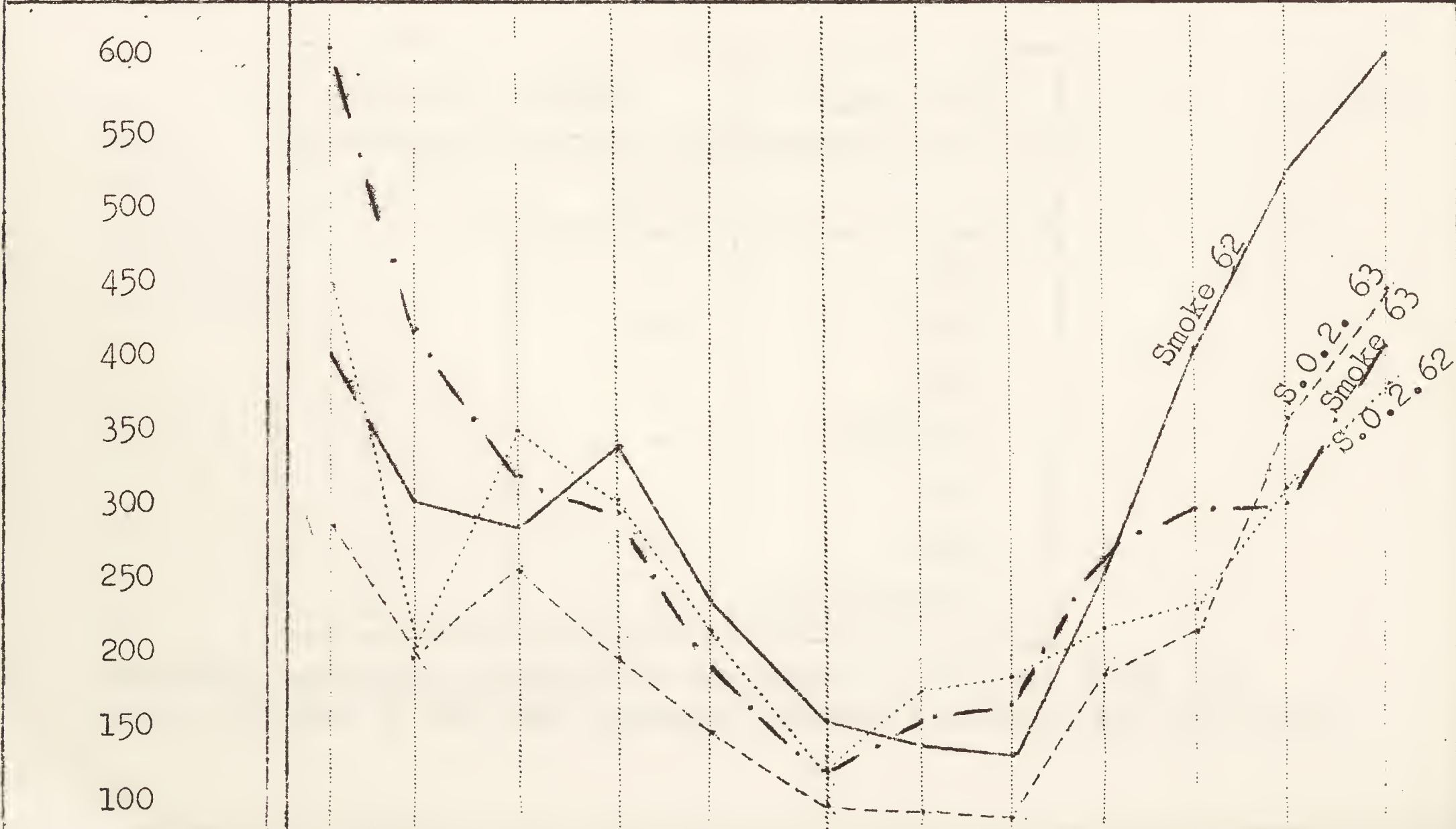
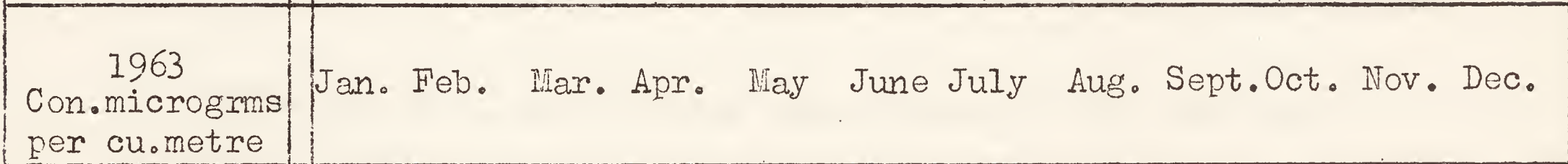
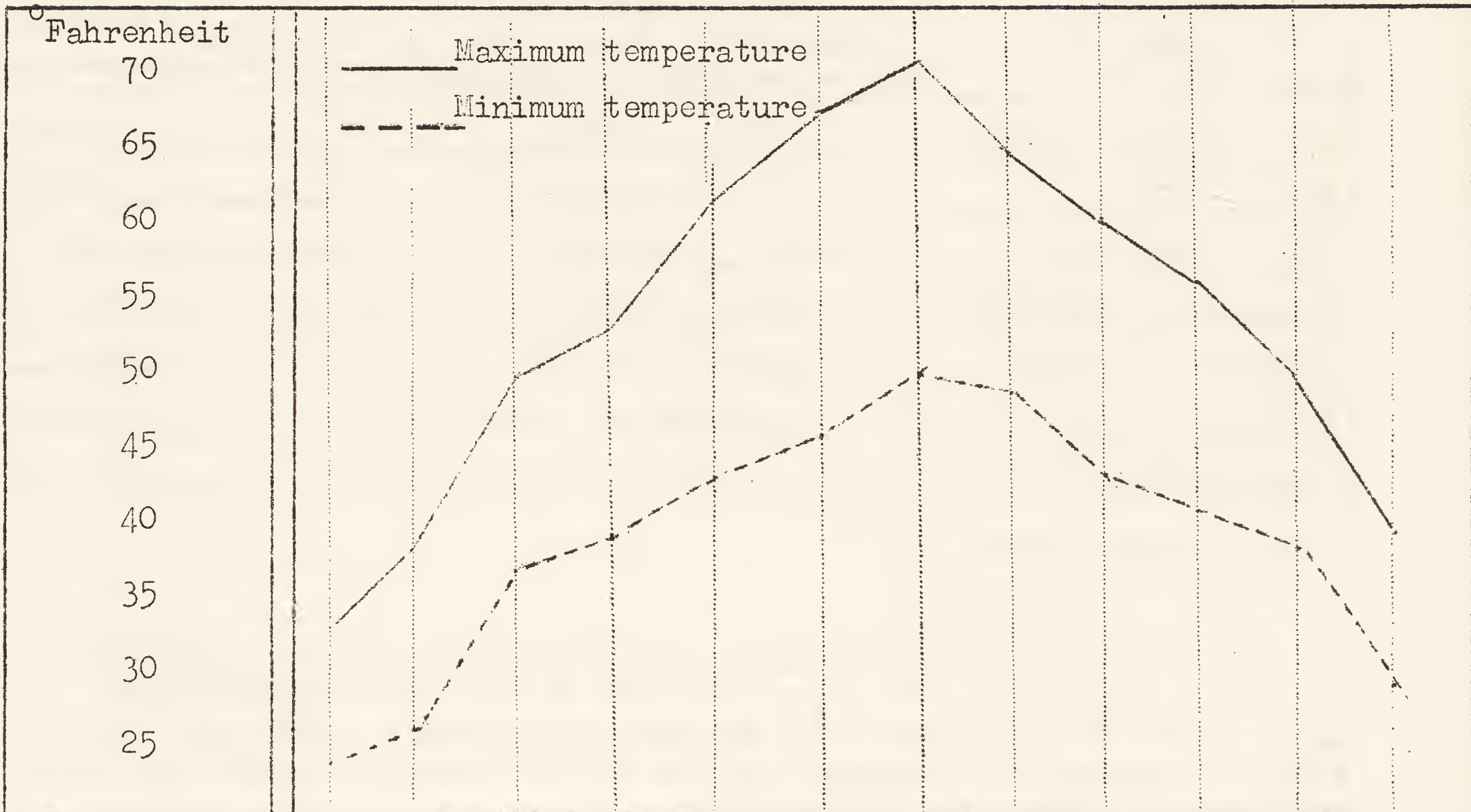
The industrial concerns in the town have made a major contribution to cleaner air by the work they have done to the boiler plants they use. After a lot of hard work by this department's staff and the firms' engineers and managers, most of the old factory plants have been modernised to burn fuel smokelessly.

These are the figures for the major factories in the town.

FUEL USED	METHOD OF STOKING	
	Hand	Automatic
OIL	—	14
COKE	19	—
COAL	3	4
ELECTRIC	—	6
GAS	—	4
WOOD	2	—
ELECTRIC/OIL	—	2

The graph on page 40 shows how atmospheric pollution increases when cold and inclement weather increases the use of domestic fires.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPERATURE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Department is responsible for the administration of a large part of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Regulations made thereunder. The food premises in the town mainly consist of grocers, greengrocers, butchers and various bakehouses, etc. There are only 2 food premises in the town which deal with mass manufacture of food. One hundred and fifty six routine inspections of food premises were carried out and 39 informal notices were served for various defects. This work was curtailed due to lack of staff. Twenty-four informal notices were complied with and details of the type of defects remedied are given in the Schedule below.

Defects to sanitary accommodation.	1
Absence of notices in sanitary accommodation..	16
Decoration required in food rooms,etc.	13
Provision, repair or renewal of wash hand basin	3
Lack of impervious surfaces to benches,etc. ..	3
Unsatisfactory state of equipment	1
Lack of protective clothing	3
Provision, repair, renewal of sink	5
Lack of cleanliness	6
Unsuitable state of floors, walls	8
Lack of hot water supply	3
No first aid box	4
Cleanliness of yard area	4
General repair of premises	2
Lack of suitable ventilation	1

SCHOOL CANTEENS

During the year, inspections of the school canteens have been made and the high standard which has been manifest over the recent years continues to be maintained. The canteens are fumigated during the school holidays with Gammexane smokers to reduce the fly and insect pests to a minimum.

FACTORY CANTEENS

These have considerably reduced in number from the war years. The standard generally is not so high as that of the school canteens but the managements and workers maintain a high standard of hygiene on these premises and produce a nutritious meal at a reasonable price.

ICE CREAM

Eighty two premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. Only wrapped ice cream is sold in the shops and some premises make their own ice lollies. Electrically operated refrigerated storage cabinets are all maintained in a satisfactory state. Inspections were carried out of the travelling sales vans operating in the town and at all times they were found to be maintained to the standard laid down in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

LICENSED PREMISES

A thorough inspection was made in 1962 of all the licensed clubs in the town and letters were sent to the occupiers of these clubs, asking them to bring the standard of the premises up to that required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. During 1963 these letters have been followed up. In the majority of cases work has been carried out and the premises brought to a high standard of hygiene. Generally, the public houses were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. I feel that all sanitary accommodation should be indoors, where it can more easily be maintained in a clean condition and where burst pipes are less likely to occur. Also, internal sanitary accommodation should be equipped with wash hand basins, soap and towels for the use of the patrons. In this day and age, the old fashioned sanitary accommodation, situated across the yard, seems obsolete. Most of these older installations will disappear in due course when proposed redevelopment schemes come to fruition, or because of the improvements the owners are themselves carrying out.

During the year, 4 informal notices were complied with.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

There are 2 licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough, both of which are kept in a very clean condition and every facility is given at both slaughterhouses for your inspectors to carry out meat inspection duties. The owners of both slaughterhouses have enabled us to assist in the training of pupil public health inspectors from other authorities. Six pupils come to us for training in meat inspection and I must thank the slaughterhouse owners for their assistance. One pupil passed his examination during the year.

During the year, the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force. These Regulations entailed more work for the inspectors at the slaughterhouses because after meat is inspected, it has now to be marked with an identifying mark. This is helpful as if any doubt arises as to the condition of the meat, the identifying mark enables a check to be made with the slaughterhouse concerned.

The Regulations also empowered local authorities to charge for the services of the Meat and Other Foods Inspectors and some discussion took place with the owners of the slaughterhouses about the charges. The Regulations also meant that one inspector, in turn, has to undertake Sunday duty at the slaughterhouses, but he has a day off in lieu the following week. Now that we have regular hours of slaughter laid down, slaughtering hours cannot be altered unless 24 hours' notice is given.

During the year, 447 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection. In addition to the usual Sunday duty, overtime has sometimes had to be worked by the Inspectors.

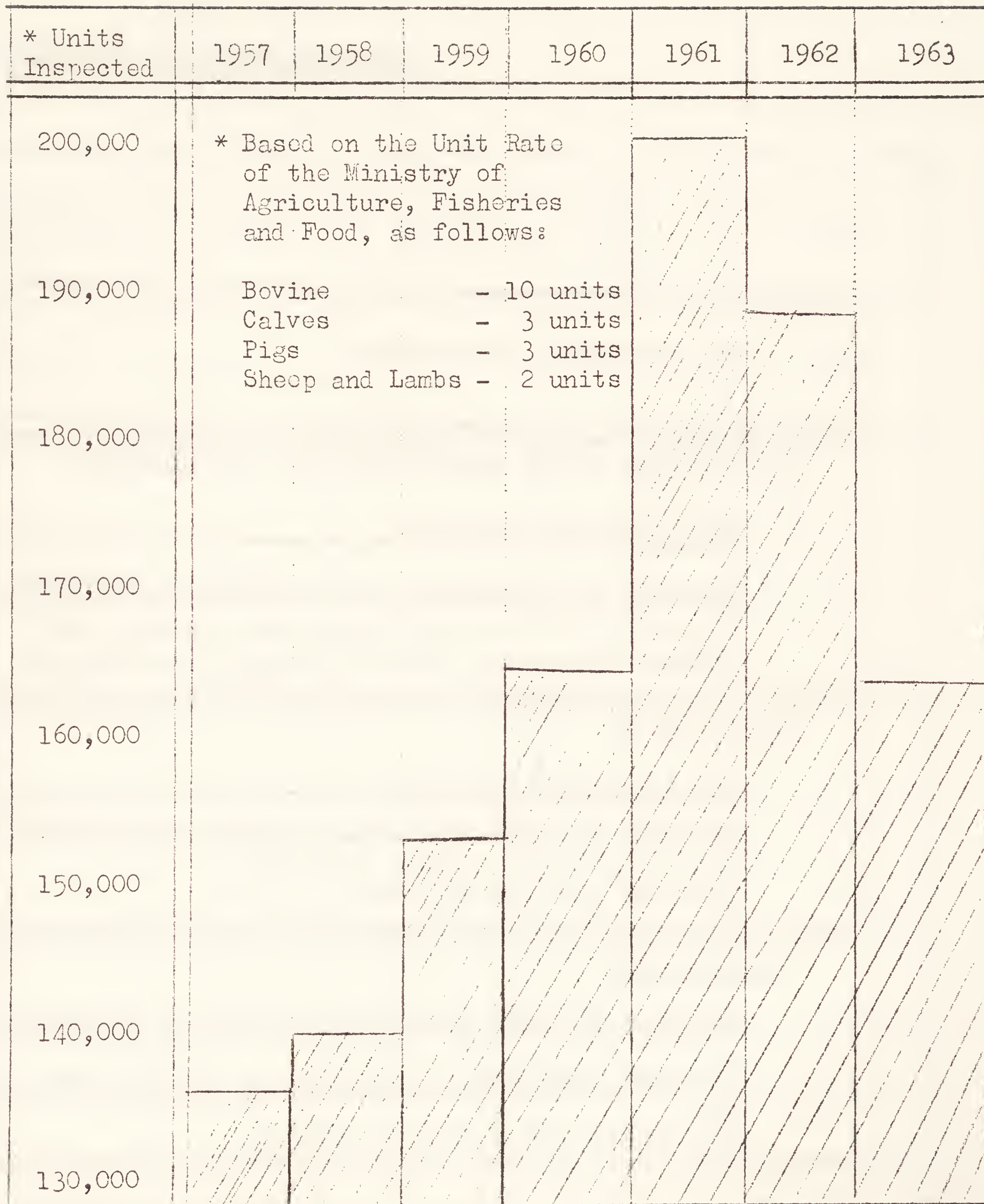
There was an increase in Cysticercosis Bovis, which meant that more carcasses have been detained and refrigerated, as required by Memo.3/Meat. After the required refrigeration period, these were subsequently released for human consumption.

Cows' livers are the most common items condemned at the slaughterhouses. If considered suitable, these livers are released to the pharmaceutical trade for use in making their products. All condemned meat is marked in accordance with Regulations and is removed from the slaughterhouses in special vehicles.

Licensing of slaughtermen

Seventeen slaughtermen applied for the renewal of their licences. Several apprentices are in training at the slaughterhouses.

MEAT INSPECTION



MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
<u>Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
6,115	2,403	20	35,974	1,789
-	2	-	5	1
447	1,166	-	1,137	124
7.31%	47.62%	-	3.18%	6.99%
-	-	-	-	-
-	5	-	-	33
-	0.2%	-	-	1.84%
14	1	-	-	-
10	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

Condemnation of tinned and other unsound foods

Inspection of canned and other foods is carried out. A large amount of this unsound canned food comes from the 2 whole-sale grocers' establishments which are situated in the town. Considerable time was taken up in the inspection of the cans (to ascertain if the contents are fit for human consumption) and in the writing out of the Condemnation Forms. The following are some of the items condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Tinned meat..	..	..	..	..	113 tins	654 lbs
Tinned fruit	..	..	..	..	451 tins	3,860 lbs
Tinned vegetables	..	..	..	..	201 tins	596 lbs
Fruit juices	..	..	..	..	33 tins	83 lbs
Tinned cream	..	..	..	..	1 tin	10 lbs
Tinned soups	..	..	..	..	88 tins	77 lbs
Bacon and ham	..	..	..	..	-	199 lbs
Steak	..	..	..	..	-	5 lbs
Apples packed	..	..	..	..	1 tin	6 lbs
Sauces, etc.	..	..	..	..	4 tins	4 lbs
Fruit pudding	..	..	..	..	1 tin	1 lbs

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES - SAMPLES

The following are extracts from a report received from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council.

"It will be observed that only one sample, namely plain flour was reported against by the Public Analyst and was found to be deficient in creta praeparata. This particular matter was taken up with the manufacturers and steps taken to prevent a recurrence.

It is gratifying to report that no complaints were received from private purchasers in the Borough during the period under review although it may interest you to know that generally there has been a considerable increase in the number of complaints made regarding private purchases of foodstuffs."

Samples submitted to the Public Analyst	Number taken	Reported against
Apples	1	
Aspirin Tablets B.P.	2	
Borax Purified B.P.	1	
Bread	2	
Carrots	1	
Cheebix	1	
Cream. Sterilised	1	
Dripping	1	
Flour. Plain	1	1
Lard	1	
Lemon Cheese	1	
Liquid Paraffin B.P.	1	
Margarine	2	
Marmalade	1	
Milk	35	
Oranges. Jaffa	1	
Sausage. Beef and Pork	1	
Sausage. Pork	1	
Strawberries in syrup	2	
Sweets. Buttered Assortment	1	
Tomatoes Tinned	1	
Zinc Ointment B.P.	1	
Total	60	1

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are no licensed caravan sites within the Borough. Occasionally, scrap metal collectors arrive in caravans and park on vacant plots of land. Action has to be taken to move them on as these people invariably cause a nuisance to the occupants of houses close by because of their demands for water, etc. When they finally vacate the site, the land is always left in an unsightly state with a large quantity of refuse which has to be moved by this Department.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

During the year, the Department has again been called upon to undertake the cleansing of houses kept by old people, who are very often found to be physically incapable of keeping themselves and their premises clean. Efforts were made during the year to form a Council of Social Service. Various voluntary organisations and religious bodies were invited to form a Joint Committee with a view to co-ordinating welfare work generally in the town to prevent over-lapping of services, but this joint enterprise never materialised. I feel that another attempt should be made in this direction.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It is the local authority's responsibility to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died, or been found dead, in their area, where it appears that no person or organisation will do so. The Department did not have to undertake this task in 1963.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1948 Section 148

Hairdressers' and barbers' premises were inspected by your Inspectors to ascertain that the requirements of the Byelaws were enforced. In certain cases informal notices were served and the majority of these have been complied with, and 18 premises were registered. The Byelaws were made to ensure adequate maintenance and cleanliness etc. of hairdressers' and barbers' establishments. The main items on the notices were sterilisation of brushes and combs and adequate ventilation. At the end of the year, a number of establishments were still carrying out alterations to comply with our requirements.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Appended is a list of shops in the Borough. During the year most of them were visited. One notice was served.

Grocers and general mixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Cattle products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakers and confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Butchers and pork butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Greengrocers/florists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fish friers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists	..	..							5
Snack bars and cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Drapers and outfitters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Boot and shoe repairers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Furniture, furnishings, secondhand goods, etc.	..	..	..						5
Florists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs	..	..							12
Hardware, plumbers' painters', woodworkers' and decorators' requisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Coal, travel and other agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
TOTAL:									<u>314</u>

Your inspectors have again enforced the **provisions** of the Shops Acts, but it has not been necessary to take legal action against any shop keepers. Only informal action has been necessary to warn people about Sunday trading and this has usually had the desired effect.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors inspected all petroleum installations. New installations were inspected in company with the local Fire Prevention Officer. One garage closed during the year. In no case was it necessary to take legal action but 10 informal notices were served and 7 were complied with.

A minor explosion occurred at one garage. This was due to a fractured vent pipe and a short circuit in the electrical installation to the display globe on the petrol pump. The defect was effectively dealt with and the pump repaired. The garage is now complying with the licensing regulations.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The local authority's duties under the Factories Acts were carried out by your Public Health Inspectors. There is now only one cotton mill in the town and the following list shows how diverse are the existing industries.

Engineering and boiler making	Sheet metal
Wagon repairing	Cotton and textiles
Garages, motor repairs, etc.	Plastics
Printing	Insulation
Carpet fitters	Rope manufacturing
Wood turners	Handbag manufacturing
Slaughterhouses	Footwear manufacture

There were a few contraventions of the Act, but all of minor character.

There are plenty of sites in the town where new premises could be built and new industries sited. There will shortly be a large site in the GlobeSquare area which is ideally sited for industrial purposes.

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - Nil
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Authority	9	6	1	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	115	130	8	
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	-	-	

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects		
	were found	were remedied	were referred to H.M.I. by H.M.I.
Want of cleanliness			
Overcrowding			
Unreasonable temperature			
Inadequate ventilation			
Ineffective drainage of floors			
Sanitary conveniences:			
(a) insufficient	1	1	
(b) unsuitable or defective	8	4	
(c) not separate for sexes			
Other offences			
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year			

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two premises were licensed during the year, after inspections had been carried out.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order, 1938

No case of Anthrax or suspected Anthrax was notified during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938

From May to October, Dukinfield was included in an Infected Area and this necessitated the issue of 130 licences. It was not necessary to serve Form A or Form B during the year.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, 1938

Dukinfield was not included in any Infected Areas during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Thirty sterilising plants have been licensed under this Order. These plants are owned by small stock keepers and only reasonably small amounts of kitchen waste are treated satisfactorily by sterilisation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

A regular inspection of the district is made by the rodent operator employed by the local authority and treatment is given where necessary. Business premises are charged for the service but dwellinghouses are treated free of charge.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year, although several notices for defective drains had to be served as it was found in recurring cases of rodent infestation that the drains generally proved to be defective when smoke tested.

Two sewer treatments are carried out annually. These treatments are done by the authority's rodent operator with the assistance of a labourer loaned from another Department.

The River Banks are done jointly by the three Rodent Operators from Dukinfield, Ashton and Audenshaw.

Type of property	Total number of properties		
	in area 31.12.63	Inspected	Found to be in- fested and treated by Local Authority
Local authority	7	1	1
Dwellinghouse	6,043	104	81
Agricultural	13	-	-
Others	1,338	296	15
TOTAL	7,401	401	97

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse has varied from a weekly to a nine-day collection according to the time of the year. Holidays and inclement weather are the major causes of delay but the 42-hour week and the extra 3 days' holiday granted to men with 10 years' service has not militated in favour of a regular collection. Although extra staff is occasionally obtained from the Employment Exchange, these men do not know the round or the position of the bins and, therefore, they are not able to help a great deal.

Another very important factor is the design of new houses. Those now being erected on the higher part of the town have steps leading down to the houses and front, side and rear paths which have to be traversed to the ash bin stand. This long carry, with the steps also to be negotiated, has not assisted the ashbinman. The decorative garden patches which are left on the corners of road intersections, etc., also increase the length of the carry. In some of the new houses, there is a carry of 60 to 70 yards (for one house) in addition to steps. It is obvious that the planners do not consider these points when designing new houses or new estates. Within a very short time of new houses being occupied, garages and ornamental gates are built which cause obstruction to the refuse collection employees; in addition motor bikes and cars parked on the front garden paths make it difficult for the men to get the bins past the vehicles.

In the case of new terraced houses, it would help if a central path were provided, immediately facing a passageway and also if slopes were provided instead of steps, as it is felt that the steps will be damaged when heavy bins are dragged down them when the bins are too heavy to be carried out.

It is obvious that the planners do not consider these points when designing new houses or new estates. These matters have been raised in the past but have never been seriously considered. I think they should be borne in mind when new layouts are planned.

Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the Department had the following vehicles in service:

Vehicle	Type of Vehicle	Capacity	Date Purchased and cost	Depreciation year
JVU 278	Karrier CK3 refuse collection vehicle	10 cubic yards	January 1949 £900	1959
PVR 988	Karrier "Bantam" refuse collection vehicle	8 cubic yards	February 1955 £1,080	1965
GKN 1372	Bristol 25 "Tipmaster" Angledozer	-	November 1957 £1,447	1962
VND 839	Karrier "Gamecock" refuse collection vehicle	11½ cubic yards	February 1958 £1,635	1968
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1970
415 WMA	Weatherill Hydraulic Shovel	-	June 1962 £1,958	1967

The cost of repairs to the refuse collection vehicles continues to rise. This is partly due to the policy of retaining vehicles over a ten-year period and I think that this will have to be reduced in the near future, as the present cleansing vehicle is not a purpose-made vehicle but an alteration of a commercial vehicle to suit cleansing needs. Consequently, vehicle cabs, engines and chassis are not made to stand the wear and tear that refuse collection vehicles have to sustain when going at a very slow speed along, very often, unmade roads and the uneven surface of the Tip. Tyres cost the Department a terrific amount of money as the vehicles have to keep in to the side, on the very narrow streets (to allow other vehicles to pass) which causes wear to the side of the tyres.

The loads of refuse collected were as follows:

House Refuse	2,082 loads
Pails.	49 loads
Salvage and trade refuse	1,187 loads

Provision of dustbins

From April 1st, 1959, refuse bins have been supplied by the Council as replacement of the existing domestic bins, as a charge against the General Rate Fund. During the year, 238 bins were issued by the Department, 225 to householders and 13 to business firms and other organisations. The bins bought by the Department are now stamped with the Corporation's initials and the date of purchase which should make it easier in the future, to trace missing and stolen bins. Purchase Tax is still levied on refuse bins and this seems an unfair burden on the householders and rate-payers.

Privy Closet

There is still one privy closet, which is emptied as and when required.

Pail Closets

There are 10 pail closets in the Borough. These are emptied weekly by a vehicle and men who must be sent specially to do this unwholesome task. The Council will now make a grant of £20 towards the cost of conversion of this type of closet in an attempt to get owners to abolish them.

Refuse Disposal

This is mainly carried out at Dunkirk Lane Refuse Tip but also a canal arm and depressions are being filled in on land belonging to Messrs. Robinson and Kershaw Limited. We are filling in this land to bring it to the level of the road. Adequate covering material is available on the site and this has materially assisted in keeping this tipping operation under control.

The mechanical shovel has proved its worth during the year because we have had no tip fires on the Dunkirk Lane Tip where controlled tipping is now in operation. Covering material is dug from old tip surfaces, and transferred to the new tipping areas.

Over the past year, this authority has had discussion with the Ashton and Stalybridge authorities regarding the possibility of a joint incineration scheme for the three authorities but this matter has been left in abeyance in view of the pending local government re-organisation. In the meantime a survey of land in the Borough has resulted in certain additional sites becoming available for tipping purposes and planning permission is now, or has been obtained to utilise these areas for controlled tippings. Three sites have already been dealt with in this way.

Salvage

The comparative tonnages and prices of materials salvaged during the last two years are as follows:

	Year ending 31.3.1963				Year ending 31.3. 1964			
	t.	c.	q.lbs.	£ s d	t.	c.	q.lbs.	£ s d
Waste paper	181.	4.	0. 0.	1,215 10. 7.	167.	1.	1. 0.	1,085.18. 6.
Kitchen waste	15.	3.	3. 0.	79 10.10.	13.	8.	1. 0.	70. 3.11.
Metals	2.	17.	3.16.	22. 5. 2.	-	7.	3.27.	42.15.10.
Textiles	-	6.	1.14.	8. 5. 8	-	5.	1.14.	4. 6. 3

Waste Paper

The reduction in the price of waste paper continued during the year so that the money received by the end of the year fell short of our estimate and last year's figures. The supply of salvaged paper continues to be maintained and by disposing of it to the Paper Mills a lot of unwanted paper and cardboard is kept off the Refuse Tip. Certain shopkeepers in the Borough do not help in the collection of waste paper and card board because they do not flatten their empty boxes and paper to await collection which means the men have to spend some considerable time on the round doing this work and so delaying the collection of refuse generally.

Kitchen Waste

This service is being maintained although the amount received continues to fall. I still feel that this putrescible matter is better kept off the Tip and sold to local pig keepers as swill for the pigs. When complaints are received, however, about the swill bins, they are withdrawn and not replaced.

Scrap Metal

The amount of scrap metal collected has risen during the year as is seen in the increase in the weight and the cash received for it.

Textiles

The amount has dropped because, as you are well aware, there is a large number of "Tatters" who go round the town collecting waste materials which reflects, ultimately, in the amount of salvage that we receive.

Salvage Bonus Scheme

The amount paid out in the salvage bonus has fallen this year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus Paid</u>		
	£.	s.	d.
1956	325.	5.	8.
1957	326.	11.	5.
1958	255.	7.	1.
1959	205.	0.	0.
1960	211.	15.	9.
1961	201.	15.	9.
1962	265.	3.	8.
1963	242.	12.	3.

Trade Refuse Disposal

During the year the restriction on the tipping of trade refuse on the Tip has been maintained but a collection service has been given to certain premises in the town to assist them in the disposal of their trade refuse. A charge is to be made for this service.

Collection of Furniture

A new scheme was devised during 1961 for the collection and clearing of unwanted furniture from houses. The tenants pay for the service before the work is carried out so that they realise that it is an extra service they are requiring of the Department. Where there are large amounts of materials, etc., to remove, an estimate is given rather than charge a fixed price for each article. This work has sometimes to be done on Saturday morning because the refuse vehicles are required for the collection of domestic refuse during the remainder of the week.

Staff

The number of days lost due to sickness still continues at a fairly high level. It seems amazing that men can return to work the week after their thirteen weeks' sickness benefit has run out. This loss of time occurs, however, and necessitates (when possible) the employment of temporary labour.

Year	Number of employees		Number of days lost	Cost
	in Dept.	off sick		
1957/58	25	14	228	£475
1958/59	25	13	228	£438
1959/60	25	14	296	£383
1960/61	25	16	295	£380
1961/62	27	19	570	£791
1962/63	27	16	255	£385
1963/64	27	13	210	£310

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
Stamford Street,
Stalybridge.

Divisional Medical Officer

- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clerk to the Committee

- P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.

Assistant County Medical Officer

- J. B. Hinchliffe, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Clerk

- A. Clough, A.R.S.H., L.I.S.W.

Clerical Assistants

- P.R. Radcliffe, Misses J. Norton,
K. Sellars, Mrs. J. Addy, Mrs. E. Brooks,
Miss J. W. Greenwood (appointed 30.9.63)

Health Visitors (Stalybridge)

- Miss D. P. Flint, Miss E. Plaiter
Miss M. E. Mackenzie (resigned 9.7.63)
Miss S. E. Howarth

(Dukinfield)

Miss W. E. Beresford
Miss C. Hellings
Mrs. M. Knowles

District Nurses (Stalybridge)

- Mrs. E. H. Slater (retired 30.9.63)
Miss E. Ramsden (appointed 1.10.63)
Miss D. H. Garner,
Mrs. A. R. Porter,
Mr. E. B. Jones (resigned 2.5.63)
Mr. J. E. Billings (appointed 1.7.63)

(Dukinfield)

- Miss E. Ambler
Miss O. Morton

Midwives

(Stalybridge)

- Miss N. Robinson
Miss H. Sowerbutts
Mrs. F. Dent (retired 30.6.63)
Mrs. J. Evans (appointed 1.7.63)

(Dukinfield)

- Miss L. Bradley
Miss L. O'Hara

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

- G. E. Lanceley

Physiotherapist

- Mrs. C. Cooke (retired 31.3.63)
Mrs. R. White (appointed 1.4.63)

Home Help Supervisor

- Mrs. F. Dobson

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.,
G. J. Hartley, L.D.S.,
R. S. Wood, L.D.S.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- B. Boas, M.D., (retired 1.4.63)
- F.W.C. Brown, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

- V. H. Wheble, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist - Stalybridge

- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Tuberculosis Physician

- P. B. Woolley, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioner attending
Welfare Centre, Dukinfield on a
sessional basis

- D. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows :-

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>Dukinfield</u> | - King Street, Dukinfield. |
| <u>Stalybridge</u> | - Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge,
Clinic, Millbrook. |

Sessions are held as follows :-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>King Street</u> | - Wednesday and Thursday afternoons |
| <u>Millbrook</u> | - Monday afternoon |
| <u>Mechanics' Institute</u> | - Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons |

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

1963 produced figures lower than the previous year insomuch as the total number of cases attending fell to 243 and they made 3,663 attendances - an average of approximately 15 per year. This represents more than one visit per month when mothers brought their children under five for weighing, advice and routine medical checks. I do not think the value of routine checks is fully appreciated by all mothers but they are certainly helpful in making it possible to reassure over anxious parents, to discover hidden defects at an early age, and also to obtain information about a child's progress and development which can be invaluable in later years.

There were no staff changes during the year.

Mechanics' Institute

Here again there was a dramatic fall in the number of cases attending and the number of attendances made, 2,539 compared with 3,959 in 1962. Even so the number of visits per case averaged 13 or slightly lower than at Dukinfield. The number of attendances may have been influenced by the fact that the building is old and uninviting, that there were staff changes during the year, and, that the year before there was a fall in birth rate of some 11%.

During the year Miss Plaiter left us and was not replaced as it was decided to cover Stalybridge by three health visitors rather than four. As a result it was found necessary to adjust the health visitors areas.

Millbrook

The number of cases attending this clinic increased from 53 to 68 but the number of attendances fell once again, to 885, a disquieting state of affairs.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

There were no losses in office staff this year but we added Miss J. W. Greenwood later in the year in preparation for our move into the new building and in accordance with a recommendation of the O & M team. Miss Greenwood's appointment eased the work of the staff but at the same time aggravated the overcrowding in the general office. Altogether the end of the year marked an increasing sense of frustration on the part of all the staff as the new building progressed at a snails pace and the old building deteriorated at an alarming rate. It became apparent that the eighteen months completion date originally promised would be exceeded and did in fact become two years.

Mr. Thompson, the Mental Welfare Office was transferred to the Altrincham area in June and he was succeeded by Mr. G. E. Lanceley who came to us from Crewe. I would like to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by Mr. Thompson to myself and this department. We had been associated for fifteen years and I greatly regretted his loss to the work in this division. He never failed to help us out at all times when we asked him and his knowledge was useful to us on many occasions. Mr. Lanceley has carried on where Mr. Thompson left off and I look forward to a period of co-operation and help similar to that we have experienced in the past.

In 1963 there were 633 births notified compared with 670 in 1962 and of these 397 took place in hospital or other maternity homes, that is 62.71% of the total. During the year the Regional Hospital Board called a meeting at Ashton General Hospital and outlined their proposals for the development of the hospital services over the next ten years. This included as the main proposal a new maternity unit by 1969 and the closure of the smaller units outside the hospital. This measure was severely criticised particularly by members from Hyde and Glossop. Your own area would hardly be affected by this proposal which may, of course, be modified in the light of the sentiments expressed at the meeting.

	1963	1962
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	633	670
stillbirths.....	15	15
Total No. transfers into the division.....	141	148
Total No. of children attending for first time 0-1 year....	504	576
Total No. of attendances..... 0-1 year....	5202	6656
Total No. of attendances..... 1-2 years...	1006	1553
Total No. of attendances..... 2-5 years...	895	1284
Total No. of visits to new births.....	604	680
Total No. of secondary visits.....	8201	8564
Total No. of other visits.....	1309	1871

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June			Sept.			Dec.		
Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B
New cases	46	51	17	82	80	23	36	57	13	29	55	15
Total 0-1 yr.	457	527	104	662	744	200	502	732	225	351	608	84
attend- 1-2 "	55	132	15	113	143	22	77	138	32	89	160	30
ances 2-5 "	74	102	57	77	118	48	56	124	41	26	135	37

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :-

TABLE B

	<u>DUKINFIELD</u>						<u>STALYBRIDGE</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961
Gen. Hospital	127	140	134	9	2	4	183	162	182	3	11	3
Other Mater- nity homes & hospitals	27	39	43	1	1	-	60	74	62	2	-	2
Domiciliary confinement	99	98	96	-	-	-	137	157	124	-	1	2
Total	253	277	273	10	3	4	380	393	368	5	12	7

Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics

These clinics continue to attract very few mothers and the attendances in 1963 fell to 124. Mothercraft classes resulted in a slightly increased number of attendances in 1963.

<u>Ante natal clinics</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
No. of sessions.....	19	20
No. of new cases.....	34	38
No. of attendances.....	124	157
No. of patients on whom Rh.factor was investigated.....	30	36
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed....	30	36

Post natal clinics

No. of sessions held.....	10	11
No. of new cases.....	19	12
No. of attendances.....	27	12

Mothercraft classes

No. of sessions held.....	68	80
No. of new cases.....	155	152
No. of attendances.....	942	926

WELFARE FOODS

The sales of National Dried Milk remained much the same as in 1962 though there was a fall in the amount of Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A & D tablets sold. The amount of orange juice bought increased to 4,320 bottles from 3,647 in 1962.

TABLE C.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
National Dried Milk	9,345	8,452	8,592	9,546	7,917	7,795
Cod Liver Oil	1,942	1,899	1,636	997	560	439
Orange Juice	11,831	10,902	10,424	6,206	3,647	4,320
A. & D. Tablets	1,342	1,377	1,409	1,075	554	461

The following table summarises the sale of foods during the year :-

TABLE D.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
National) @ 2/4d	1508	1771	1701	1673	1566	1648	1414	1657	6189	6749
dried) @ 4/-d	307	213	372	252	314	253	339	276	1332	994
milk) free	91	11	68	53	70	43	45	67	274	174
Cod Liver Oil) @ 1/-d	124	131	104	128	84	135	109	150	421	544
free	3	8	5	1	4	-	6	7	18	16
A. & D.) @ 6d	132	141	112	134	101	131	113	146	458	552
Tablets) free	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	2
Orange) @ 1/6d	949	761	1097	927	1136	967	1016	965	4198	3620
Juice) free	29	11	47	4	27	-	19	12	122	27

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

We were sorry to lose the services of Dr. B. Boas on grounds of health and at the same time express our pleasure that Dr. F. W. C. Brown came out of retirement to help us with the ophthalmic clinics. Dr. Boas has been with us a long time and he did excellent work in spite of failing health over the last few years.

<u>Ophthalmic</u> (under 5 years)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
New cases.....	29	16
Total attendances.....	56	63

<u>Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
New cases.....	14	17
Total attendances.....	31	20

Physiotherapy (under 5 years)

A large amount of most useful work is carried out at the physiotherapy sessions and altogether 3,262 attendances were made during 1963.

Mrs. C. Cooke retired on 31st March 1963 and ended an association that began with the introduction of the National Health Service Act in 1948. She had, of course, been working in Dukinfield before that and was in fact the most senior member of the clinic staff. She has given yeoman service to this department and helped many, many children along the road to improved health. She was most efficient, knowledgeable and kind and we all wish her well in her retirement. Fortunately for us she remains to help us as a helper on a voluntary basis at the welfare clinics. She was succeeded by Mrs. R. White who has already settled down and will, I know, maintain the high standard set in this department.

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.....	236	170
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	1693	787
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	1333	1516

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions.....	23	28
No. of children examined (0-5 years).....	182	211
		3

Dental treatment

Ante natal patients	- new cases.....	2	2
	- attendances.....	9	3
Post natal patients	- new cases.....	9	3
	- attendances.....	18	19
Children under 5 years	- new cases.....	21	18
	- attendances.....	37	41
Dentures supplied.....		3	2

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nursery average daily cost increased to $18/7\frac{3}{4}$ d from $18/0\frac{1}{4}$ d the year before. During this period the County average had also increased from $16/9\frac{3}{4}$ d to $17/1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Again the arguments which I must use for the extra cost at Dukinfield is the low attendance and the fact that the staff are all loyal and senior in service.

Because of rising costs in administration the County Council increased the charges in 1963. These now amount to -

- (i) The standard charge when both parents are working increased from 6/-d to 7/6d per child per day.
- (ii) Where more than one child of a mother is attending a Day Nursery, the charge for second and subsequent children attending at the same time increased from 5/-d per day to 6/-d per day.
- (iii) The charge for children of mothers who are single, separated or divorced and living as single increased from 2/-d per day to 3/-d per day.
- (iv) The charge for children whose father is unemployed, ill or otherwise unable to work raised from 3/-d per day to 4/-d per day.
- (v) The charge for mentally handicapped children attending at the specific request of the County Medical Officer of Health to be the same as that at a Junior Training Centre (at present 1/-d per day)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total attendances.....0-2 years.....	2424	2015
2-5 years.....	5035	4752
Average attendance per day.....	31	27
New cases admitted.....	21	21
Waiting list as at 31.12.63.....	17	15
No. of mothers in employment.....	37	37
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	86	30
No. receiving sunlight treatment.....	6	-

TABLE E.

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
County average child/day	13/5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	13/6d	14/9d	15/6d	16/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	17/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Dukinfield child/day	16/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	15/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/- $\frac{1}{4}$ d	18/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
% attendance County average	87%	89%	89%	94%	92%	91%
Dukinfield	82%	88%	85%	91%	80%	83%

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In 1963 the rationale of vaccinating babies at 3 months old was discontinued on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health that the optimum age appeared to be 12 months to 2 years. We now vaccinate at 1 year old and this has meant a gap in our programme of nine months. In addition there appeared to be a reactionary apathy on the part of the public following the panic created in 1962. These two factors therefore were instrumental in causing a marked reduction of vaccinations from 3,317 in 1962 to 150 in 1963 and of these 66 were performed by the General Practitioners in their surgeries.

TABLE F.

Vaccination - 1963

Age at 31.12.63.	-1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 +	Total
Born in year	1963	1962	1961-59	1958-49	before 1948	
Vaccinated	3	67	19	11	29	127
Re-vaccinated	-	-	1	2	20	23

The figures for the fifteen complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows :-

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318
1955	-	280
1956	-	269
1957	-	364
1958	-	325
1959	-	346
1960	-	366
1961	-	369
1962	-	3317
1963	-	150

Diphtheria Immunisation

1949 - 1963

The following table shows the number of children at 31.12.63 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1.1.49.

TABLE G.

Age at 31.12.63 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1963	1 - 4 1962-59	5 - 9 1958-54	10 - 14 1953-49	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (Primary or booster) A. 1959 - 1963	103	1516	2002	418	4039
B. 1958 or earlier	-	-	346	2240	2586

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	118	157	243	219	110	123	142	155	193	166
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	707	628	536	615	463	777	208	348	480	650
Total (*inc.boosters)	825	785	779	834	573	*900	350	503	673	816

At present the number of children under 15 years of age who are fully protected is approximately 44.87% - a low figure. The number partially protected however is 73.61%.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

During the last two years there has been a precipitous fall in the figures for immunisation by injection, the figures quoted for the year under review are in the main from the combined vaccine quadrilin which is given by practices in particular in the two towns. On the other hand the figures relating to the oral vaccine have shown a corresponding increase and although there are still children in the area unprotected the protection rate is still high.

TABLE H. Sabin Vaccine (Oral)

Year	One dose only	Two doses only	Third dose	Reinforcing
1961	-	-	-	-
1962	15	25	178	828
1963	24	29	326	665

TABLE I. Salk Vaccine (injection)

Year	One dose only	Two doses only	Third dose	Reinforcing
1956	-	143	-	-
1957	70	1013	-	-
1958	325	3200	306	-
1959	38	3183	4503	-
1960	214	1323	2388	-
1961	215	728	1681	1788
1962	187	292	1166	54
1963	-	34	72	44

AMBULANCE SERVICE

It is both impossible and imprudent to comment on this service now administered centrally. It is sufficient to point out that over the year you have considered three complaints and these have been followed up on your behalf at County level. Although control of the service is now at Chester, as a Divisional Health Committee it is still your duty to act as the local watchdog and discuss any circumstances which you think warrants investigation.

Early in the year you did consider a suitable site for the erection of a new Ambulance Depot to serve this Division and Hyde and your final choice of a site on Dewsnap Lane was eventually approved by the County Council.

TABLE J.

Ambulance			Sitting Case Car		
Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
1734	10,894	31,833	82	630	2,258

Comparative Table of Journeys etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189
1959	4419	12323	54018	179
1960	5114	14280	62877	313
1961	5110	14081	59231	267
1962	3230	13847	49060	?
1963	1816	11524	34091	?

*Stalybridge
figures only.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE

There was a marked fall in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1963. In fact the incidence fell from 35 to 13 and the total number on the register fell from 245 to 225. Only 1 death was recorded from this condition in 1963. In the case of tuberculosis the Health Visiting staff paid 229 visits in connection with advice on prevention of spread and the domestic problems involved in this disease.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On T.B. Register at 31.12.63.....	120	66	23	16	225
Notified during 1963.....	10	1	2	-	13

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
0 - 1 year	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-
15 - 45 years	-	-
45 - 65 years	1	1
66 and over	-	-

Handicapped Persons

Once again I have included a table showing the state of the handicapped persons register at the end of the year. The numbers quoted are not necessarily accurate as a person is not included without his knowledge and these figures are, therefore, below the actual ones. When requested the Committee has always taken a sympathetic view of those in need and apart from general help by the provision of wheel chairs, nursing requisites and domestic help, four handicapped persons were assisted by providing either an improved approach to the garage or house. In addition you gave financial assistance to five handicapped persons for whom a convalescent holiday had been arranged by the Manchester and Salford Cripples' Help Society.

We are finding a gradually increasing request for assistance from handicapped persons - the result I think of an increasing knowledge of what the Divisional Health Committee can provide rather than an increase in the number of cases. I think there is still a large and important field of work in this connection both from a statutory and voluntary point of view and I would particularly mention the excellent work done by the Cripples' Help Society which holds a weekly class in Dukinfield on Thursday afternoons and which is well attended.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody service continues to expand and during the year 2,689 treatments were given to 587 cases.

TABLE K.

PLACE OF TREATMENT	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	286	1234	20	132
Home of Patient	277	1299	4	24

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees 547

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees 40

TABLE L.

Handicapped Persons Register - 31.12.63.

Definition	Children under 16		Aged 16 - 64		Aged 65 & over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Amputation	-	-	3	1	1	3	8
Arthritis and Rheumatism	-	-	6	22	5	58	89
Congenital malformations & deformities	-	-	13	8	-	2	23
Diseases of digestive & genito-urinary systems; heart or circulatory system; respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin	4	6	9	8	18	56	101
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine	5	1	4	6	3	4	23
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	4	3	15	13	-	3	38
Neuroses, psychoses & other nervous & mental disorders not included above.	3	4	1	-	2	4	14
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially sighted	1	1	-	-	13	29	44
Totals	17	15	53	65	40	159	349

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge -

23 air rings,	1 pair of crutches,	26 rubber sheets,
24 urinals,	3 bed cradles,	17 wheel chairs,
34 bed pans	20 back rests	2 commodes
3 hoists	3 feeding cups	5 bath seats
2 beds	2 tripod walking aids	2 air beds

B.C.G. Vaccination

This year as I have commented earlier the number of cases of notified tuberculosis fell by 22. It would be rash to claim that this is due to B.C.G. vaccination but I do think that this may have played some part along with other measures such as improved housing, improved treatment of cases and the greatly improved prognosis of the disease which has made it less of a dread in the minds of affected people who have therefore come up for diagnosis and treatment more readily than was the case in the past.

The number of children eligible for vaccination in 1963 was 572 and consent for vaccination was received in the case of 430 - 75% or a reduction of 4% over the previous year. This is a little disappointing in view of the success we have achieved over the last ten years.

I would draw your attention to Table N. where the success of the campaign against tuberculosis is clearly shown. Of those children mantoux tested in 1963 7.4% showed a positive reaction compared with 40% ten years ago. I think this is a significant indication of a decline in the incidence of open tuberculosis, or a clean milk supply and of a marked improvement in the personal hygiene of patients themselves.

TABLE M.

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	572	68
Consents received	430	68
% consents	75	
Mantoux positive	32	2
No. vaccinated	382	70
No. revaccinated	30	5
	Follow-up Mantoux	
No. tested	778	-
No. positive	734	-

TABLE N.

Year	% Positive
1954	40
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1
1960	19.7
1961	16.4
1962	11.36
1963	7.4

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are in operation with four Homes, two at St. Anne's-on-Sea, one at Marple and one at Buxton. 10 patients were admitted during the year and contributions towards the cost of 8 further cases, submitted by voluntary societies, were made.

Domestic Help Service

The number of staff during the year was 15 full time and 18 part time domestic helps, representing the equivalent of 27 full time helps. All of these were engaged in a temporary capacity. Altogether 269 cases received assistance of which the majority, 253 were aged and chronic sick. The total hours worked was 35,772½ and the average number of cases attended weekly was 172.

253 of the total of 269 were long term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 94.05, an increase of .16% over the previous year. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases decreased to 8 and general sickness cases increased to 8. 980 visits were made by the Domestic Help Supervisor and 12 by Health Visitors to domestic help cases.

The total income from cases this year was £1,154. 2. 6d.

TABLE O.

Cases attended by Domestic Helps

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers	8	9	7	10	6	7	6	6	11
(b) General sickness including mental disorders	8	7	6	8	20	16	19	20	19
(c) Aged and chronic sick	253	246	245	267	254	235	228	191	164
(d) Tuberculosis cases	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2
Total	269	262	258	285	281	259	256	218	196

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

THE REPORT OF THE SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER, MR. G. E. LANCELEY,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE STALYBRIDGE
AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1963.

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959.	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Patients admitted to Hospital informally for Psychiatric treatment under Sec. 5, Mental Health Act, 1959	26	5
Cases dealt with under Sec. 29, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to hospital as a matter of urgency.	1	-
Cases dealt with under Sec. 25, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to hospital for a period of 28 days for observation	11	20
Cases dealt with under Sec. 26 Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to hospital for extended treatment	4	2
Cases dealt with under Sec. 40, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. returned to Hospital after absconding.	3	1
Cases dealt with under Sec. 60 & 64, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted from Court.	2	-

In addition to the above, the following cases were also dealt with by
the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health and allied acts.

22 Male and 38 Female patients were treated at out-patient clinics during
the year thus obviating the necessity for their admittance to hospital.

In the case of 17 male and 19 female cases information was laid to the
Mental Welfare Officer but after investigation of the circumstances no
further action was taken under the Mental Health Act.

The Mental Welfare Officer visited 172 cases in their homes with the
Consultant Psychiatrist with a view to deciding the best form of treatment
to be afforded to the patients.

2. 2 male and 5 female patients were referred to the Geriatrician for admission to chronic sick beds.
3. 1 male and 6 female cases were referred to the County Welfare Department for admission to residential accommodation.
4. 5 female patients were admitted into Ashton General Hospital on a day basis.
5. 4 male and 6 female patients were referred to other Agencies not enumerated above, i.e. Reception Centre.
6. 3 sub-normal patients were admitted into Hospital for periods of short term care, to relieve the parents of the responsibility for a short while.
7. After care of patients discharged from hospital within the District has been carried out throughout the year and 356 visits have been made for the whole of the District.
8. Domiciliary supervision of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients has been carried out within the District.
9. 340 patients have been conveyed to out-patient clinics for consultation with the Consultant Psychiatrist or to receive treatment throughout the year when necessary.

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